

RICHMOND MUNICIPAL PLANT FURNISHES GAS AT 80 CENTS THOUSAND AND MAKES PROFIT

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25.—The municipal gas plant in this city has long been known as one of the most efficient and most economical plants in the country. In the year 1915, over 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas were made by the plant and sold to the public at 80 cents a thousand cubic feet.

The report for 1917 shows that the municipal gas plant, with total disbursements of \$401,274.04 in 1917, had net receipts of \$61,083.30, leaving \$332,190.74 in the excess of receipts over expenditures.

The plant here has long ago paid for itself out of its profits. Nevertheless, to get revenue for city purposes the city charges 4 per cent interest on the investment in the plant. This amounted to \$82,214.04 in 1917. Even so, the net operating income, \$60,000, was also set aside for taxes. And the sum of \$45,458.84 was paid into the depreciation reserve from the 1917 receipts. These three items, constituting the fixed charges, totaled \$123,199.84, and deducted from the net operating income left \$36,728.43 as the net profits of the municipal gas plant in 1917, made at 80 cents a thousand cubic feet.

But even this figure does not show the true profits to the city, since over 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas were supplied by the plant free to the city for street lighting and public buildings. At 80 cents a thousand cubic feet, the uncollected municipal gas was \$36,728.43.

Added to the net profits, this gives a sum of \$43,808.84, which represents the real profits which the people of Richmond made in 1917 out of their municipal gas works.

And even if they hadn't made a penny of profit, the fact is that they were getting more than was set aside to them a sweeping justification of the policy of municipal ownership, when they looked up the rates for gas charged by private gas companies in that year.

And the gas which was being supplied to the citizens of Richmond at that unusually low rate of 80 cents a thousand cubic feet to their municipal plant had an average candlepower of 19.44, or considerably more than the candlepower of gas supplied by the average private plant.

The cost of materials in the year 1915 increased so enormously that it would have taken the price of municipal gas to \$1.40 thousand. Even this increase, however, left the price of Richmond's municipal gas at a considerably lower figure than the average rates charged by private plants in Virginia before they had secured "war emergency" increases. The average rates of 12 private plants in Virginia were \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet, collected in the way of rate raises had been granted. In other words, the private plants were charging a normal price which was 27 cents higher than the emergency price charged by the Richmond municipal plant.

So much has been said showing that Richmond municipal gas plant that the interested opponents of public ownership in this country have repeatedly misrepresented the facts, which, unless dictated for the benefit of the private corporations' demands, furnished too alluring an example to other cities.

A short account of the actual development of the plant is therefore of importance. Richmond decided to establish the plant in 1889, after a com-

BY EDWARD M. THIERRY.
N. E. A. Staff Correspondent With the
Smithsonian Institution's African
Exploring and Scientific Expedition.

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—We're in Africa, and the first thing on the program is the greatest elephant hunt of history.

Two hundred elephants are running wild in Addo Bush.

This is a little in lower Cape Colony, and there are only 20 miles from Port Elizabeth, the second largest port.

The Cape government is sending a campaign to exterminate the elephant herd, which has become a scourge to planters and miners in the Port Elizabeth district.

The American exploring party, as

soon as it landed, was invited to participate.

Arrangements were immediate. The scientific committee of the Smithsonian Institution, with its scientific experts, is busy unpacking the equipment brought on the long trip from New York on the steamer City of Benares.

The motion picture men will go along to Port Elizabeth for pictures of the hunting for public improvements.

Nowhere else in Africa so close to civilization are there elephants in the wild state.

Here the jungle runs abounds with civilization.

A few hours ride from any of the small towns directly inland from Port Elizabeth—so they tell me in Capetown—and you're in the pathless jungle.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of Chas H. Fletcher. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that tried with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paracetic, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



OPEN your package this way
—tear off part of the top
only. It's much the best way to
keep your Lucky Strike cigarettes
in good shape.

The special thing about the
Lucky Strike cigarette is the
toasted flavor. It's toasted.
And it's wonderful how toasting
improves real Burley tobacco.

? Are you a pipe smoker? Then try
Lucky Strike tobacco—it's toasted.

It's toasted



Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

—which means that if you don't like LUCKY STRIKE
Cigarettes you can get your money back from the dealer.

WHEN THE STRIKE HIT BROADWAY

By E. A. Special to The Call.

Duo's break on the basis of an ac-

tion strike because the results impre-

ved and J.C. and Co. are unable to guarantee

strike, with all the difficulties.

Why did you run with Tabor?" says

François Wilson. "Because he's a simpleton."

We asked only slightly

familiarly a square deal from this man,

a bungling son of a gun who works his

theatricals to the last of his employer's

theatricals.

From the "Globe" in Boston:

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25.—The

Mexican government has not offi-

cally recognized the American

ambassador, Central American

countries according to an official

statement by the Department of For-

eign Relations, refuting stories print-

ed by several newspapers in the capi-

tal that Mexico desired to act as an ad-

dvisor between Costa Rica and Nic-

aragua.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25.—Taddeo

Patterson, a British subject was killed

recently in the state of Zacatecas. Re-

ports to authorities here assert that he

met his death at the hands of bandit

miners with whom he was attempting

to negotiate. President Carranza has

ordered a thorough investigation of the

affair. Patterson was superintendent

of the Aranzazu mine of the Minas

Copper Company.

Topska cimbowmen have started a

movement to have householders in the

same locality cut the grass on the

same day, so as to keep the lawns uni-

forms.

There are some old fashioned highways

now existing from the Atlantic to the

Mississippi.

These are of little value.

Living in half-independence in shanty

streets, men and women who spend the

year out somewhere in the small road

shops, and then stake their year's sav-

ings, trying to get a job on Broadway

in the summer. For them this may be

the end of long days of training from

office to office. It may mean the

chance to play a role on Broadway.

For instance, in Wyoming.

The two last weeks Oregon

and reached Wyoming July 25. In the

forty days Governor Roosevelt

and Mayor Rosen of San Francisco

Moved Field of Shoshone State High-

way Commission, State of Louisiana,

and Vice-Admiral George M. Robins

of the Missouri State Highway Depart-

ment, and others.

Fieldhouse joined the tour on July 25.

At the international boundary line the party was

met and welcomed by Governor

Wilson of Wyoming.

The party assumed a cer-

emonial salute as the American automo-

bileists were noted and stood on their

front doorsteps. The American automo-

bileists were invited to the

front doorsteps.

On the 26th the party

crossed the border into the

Wyoming State Highway system.

They are continuing an untold stimu-

lus to the establishment of a national

highway system. They make the need

for such a system and its advantages

apparent.

Many pink flowers may be turned
out to express them to the forms of
memorial, sympathy, remembrance, and more
when flowers become pink when ex-
posed to certain acids.

VICTIMS RESCUED

Kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid
troubles are most dangerous be-
cause of their insidious attacks.
Heed the first warning they give

that they need attention by taking
GOLD MEDAL
HAIRLEM OIL
CAPSULES.

The world's standard remedy for these
disorders, will often ward off these dis-
eases and strengthen the body against
further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists
look for the name Gold Medal on every box
and accept no imitation.